The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860. NUMBER 304.

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Matters still remain at a dead halt in the Baltimore Convention. The Committee on Credentials remained out all day yesterday and the Convention adjourned over, publishing without any report from them. Various speculations yesterday gave the result of the Committee's deliberations, including the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana. It does not appear, however, that anything certain is known, except that the expectations of the Doug'as men of the city and decisive action of the Committee in their favor are not realized. A dispatch received last evening, which gives the 36th ballot, says that the Committee are delaying their report for the purpose of embarrassing the "seceders," who have an appointment at Richmond to-day, is not to be credited unless we believe the Convention [illegible] with a game of blind man's-buff or other [illegible]-keeping.

MR. BATES' LETTER.

The letter of the Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri to the Hon. O. H. Browning of this State, published in another part of this paper, justifies the high opinion entertained for the writer by the eminent Republicans who urged his nomination in the Chicago Convention. We have rarely perused a document more ingenuous and straightforward, more cheerful in tone or more patriotic in sentiment. It does not pander to or fear the prejudices of those who enjoy the personal acquaintance of Mr. Bates, but is in every way up to the standard which the most ardent supporters of Mr. Lincoln could desire, occupying the position which he occupies, and holding the antecedents with whom he associates.

We will not review the letter in detail, for we wish all our readers to examine it for themselves. That it gives a hearty and [illegible] support to Lincoln and Hamlin is naturally its highest praise among Republicans. Yet Mr. Bates' reasons for the faith that is in him are so clear and cogent that his letter will inevitably become one of the most effective documents of the campaign.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

We learned yesterday with Charles Chamberlain, a young man formerly and now again a resident of this city, who has just returned from Pike's Peak. He went out to Denver City with J. D. Warden, agent of this city.

He has passed the time of his stay in that region in prospecting, but he [illegible] Tales from Pike's Peak, though certainly nothing startling, would be interesting and to others of a discouraging character. They confirm fully what has been before known, as to the [illegible] of gold, and also the [illegible] of many who have gone there. Various [illegible] who will quit work, cut their money and their [illegible] fruitlessly, have not the lion's share of everything fall into the possession of capitalists and monopolists. Unless a man has money, Pike's Peak is no place for him, and if he has, he can get on, almost anything. The miners are doing very little. Very much quartz is being got out, but only about one-third of it will pay for crushing.

When Mr. Chamberlain decided to return to the States, seven other young men, belonging in Indiana, joined him, and they came through with a double horse team and wagon to Omaha City, where they disposed of their conveyance.

Between Denver City and Fort Kearney the party took the palms to count separately the [illegible] they met. And on Mr. Chamberlain's authority we give the number as *five thousand four hundred and eighty-odd teams.* They crossed the Platte at Fort Kearney and there [illegible] hundred miles [illegible] Omaha City.

At Omaha City the Rev. [illegible] passenger who came down on the [illegible] side of the Platte told Mr. Chamberlain [illegible] was the good thrashed like a [illegible] while way, from the Sandwich Islands.

The teams were stranded by parties [illegible] from four to two persons each, and drawn [illegible] from two to four pairs of horses or oxen. Then will give a marriage and dance idea of the immense emigration setting towards the gold regions from the States. In other words, go this evidence it seems that from [illegible] to thirty thousand persons were then not in route beyond the frontiers, bound for the same auriferous errand and goal.

At St. Joseph forty wagons [illegible] to Salt Lake City. Besides [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain met a [illegible] fellow townsman, J. D. Ware, [illegible] at the head of the Arkansas. He will return in September, and [illegible] of the party that returned with us try the gold regions again.

THE Lincoln-Douglas Debates—Reply of Follett, Foster & Co., to Abe Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 18 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas—Sir: Yours of the 9th is at hand. In it you ask [illegible] the [illegible] correspondence with regard to the publication of the debates between yourself and Mr. Lincoln. The publishers have sent to all other book, letter and job printers, and would say, that they had not the least desire of doing your any [illegible], and are only more careful examination of the volume (published only in accordance with your own request) that it is [illegible] to have been [illegible] to us with the copy [illegible] by Mr. Lincoln, and which was officially published, and by his friends and yours by yours (Reporter Chicago Times) that [illegible] Very respectfully, FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO. [illegible] Hon. S. A. Douglas, Washington, D. C. [illegible] marked A, from which you will observe that obtaining material for the publication of the debates, [illegible] were made by Mr. Lincoln's [illegible] mainly typographical, and occurred mostly in [illegible] from his previous Chicago speech. We shall be glad to [illegible] similar correspondence [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] out. We had not [illegible] proofs, because they [illegible] in question the accuracy of a [illegible] whom you had strongly commended to others for [illegible] and also because we were [illegible] to [illegible] publication, shall be complied with, where it will appear with this and corresponding [illegible] [illegible] of similar [illegible] Foster [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] appearing partisan, had [illegible] [illegible] correspondence and [illegible] Republicans who resented the speeches of Mr. Lincoln.

We subjoin [illegible] respectfully,

FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co.

Then follows a letter wholly immaterial [illegible] dress and [illegible].

Wisconsin Farm Mortgages.

A correspondent at Milwaukee writes us as follows, which we had already received from another source; to-wit, that the [illegible] of Wisconsin are [illegible] by [illegible] that State, [illegible] the [illegible] of the farm mortgages [illegible] Rebuild Chamberlain, that State, for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Press & Tribune

STANK MILL BASS!

50,000

At $23.75 per Hundred

Gaze Not in Flames.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

W. M. ROSS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE—

WE WILL EXHIBIT

ON

Wednesday, June 26th,

AUCTION FURNISHAN

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

G. M. SPEARS, Jr.

J. H. REED & CO.

FOR TRADING

FOR EXCHANGE

HAIN NETTS,

HERVEY WORTHEN,

TRAVELING BASKETS,

Hosiery of all kinds,

Notions, &c., &c.

AT SUTTON & SANBERN'S.

SCALES! SCALES!!

GAYNOR, BAKER

Ice Cream Freezer.

MASSEY'S, 318 N. MAIN.

FINE TOILET GOODS.

ADDITION FURNISHAN

OVER 1,000 FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES

CHOICE PATTERNS IN LATEST

SILVER PLATED BUTTER KNIVES

NEW PLAID SILKS

NEW STYLES IN

SILK MITTENS

Look Out for Extraordinary Bargains!

Spring and Summer Goods

Reductions of Prices

New Goods

DRESS GOODS

Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!

BOOTS AND SHOES

Boots and Shoes.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Those who are Owing

PANTS AND SUITS

Boots and Shoes

Clothing, Hats and Caps

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Dress Goods and Trimmings

Millinery Goods

Carpets, Oil Cloths

Notions, &c.

Ladies' Cloaks

Furniture

Crockery

Groceries

Hardware

Tinware

Queensware

Glassware

Stoves

Tinning

Repairing

Painting

Paper Hanging

Window Shades

Upholstering

Feathers

Mattresses

Springs

Bedding

Baby Carriages

Trunks

Valises

Satchels

Shawls

Cloaks

Dolmans

Jackets

Ulsters

Rubber Goods

Umbrellas

Parasols

Sun Shades

Fans

Hosiery

Gloves

Underwear

Corsets

Ribbons

Laces

Embroideries

Handkerchiefs

Collars

Cuffs

Neckwear

Veils

Veilings

Flowers

Feathers

Trimmings

Buttons

Braids

Dress Goods

Silks

Velvets

Satins

Plushes

Cashmeres

Henriettas

Alpacas

Mohairs

Brilliantines

Lustres

Ginghams

Prints

Calicoes

Muslins

Sheetings

Shirtings

Flannels

Blankets

Quilts

Comforts

Towels

Napkins

Tablecloths

Table Linens

Crashes

Ticks

Denims

Jeans

Cassimeres

Doeskins

Meltons

Kerseys

Overcoats

Ulsters

Coats

Vests

Pants

Suits

Hats

Caps

Furs

Gloves

Mittens

Scarfs

Ties

Collars

Cuffs

Shirts

Drawers

Socks

Suspenders

Belts

Buckles

Garters

Handkerchiefs

Umbrellas

Canes

Trunks

Valises

Satchels

Bags

Shawls

Wraps

Press & Tribune.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
8.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
ALTONA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
8.15 A. M.	8.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
4.30 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	8.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	8.10 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	7.30 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND MONTGOMERY.	
9.45 A. M.	8.15 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
2.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
5.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

☞ Hours of the above roads will please advertise at once any changes in this table are necessary.

THE JAPANESE.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

(From the London Telegraph, May 8th.)

The Japanese Ambassadors have at length arrived in the United States, and by this time are ensconced in their quarters at Washington. It might appear, upon a superficial view of the matter, that their friendly visit to America connects with their outrigger upon our nation's being the first to land in a foreign territory in England, but it must be borne in mind that the speculations of the United States are not always a little slight of hand when endeavoring to gain the confidence of a barbarous Court. They somewhat resembled the French in Persia and the Dutch in the Eastern World generally, with the exception that their intrigues were more successful, their dullnesses less emblazoned. Moreover, we are far from envying our cousins across the Atlantic the privilege conferred upon them of receiving the first embassy from that hitherto inaccessible land, the Japanese Empire.

In due course no doubt we shall have London bewildered by the spectacle of a picturesque train, sunny and narrow-eyed, in all the glory of sandals, leggings, bare breeches and paper nose at handkerchiefs. They will come at the Queen some before them, and there will be much tea table talk about Hakodadi and the Tycoon's wives. Streets of Yeddo will be endless gratings to witness the entrance and exit of the rice fed ambassadors wherever they may take up their residence; but from one cause or another the Ambassadors of Oriental Princes hitherto led to many important results. It may be that our country men, though they can conquer and govern Africans and Asiatics more effectually than any other nation of the World, do not possess the qualities which would enable them to establish commercial relations with independent States upon a free and amicable footing.

Either they are too impatient, or refuse to let the best of small savage potentates, or pay their little respects to the Sovereign, after the habit of sporting withing forbidden enclosures, or peering through lattice windows, or insisting that no man shall be hanged for murdering Europeans, or that they may be shovelled together, quick, and ready. The Russians have gone far ahead of them in the interior of China, and the persevering French of Cochin China. Perry was a Minerva to Diplomatists at Pekin that Mr. Bruce was retreating from the ambuscade of the Peiho; it is difficult even now to say that the Taiping on the River Yang-tse-kiang is not more successful in Peking than in Nanking. Then we think high and mighty Japanese Ambassadors are sainting the effigy of the modern patriot on Mount Vernon.

We have already said that we do not anticipate from this visit any very startling results. We do not think that people all over America will suddenly begin to wear silk trousers, ride in lacquered coaches, or bathe in the open streets in the nude. Nor do we believe that henceforth and forever young Englishmen will hobnob with the junior scions of the quasi-island realm, whom report has said are small and tetchy, have seen so little. It is improbable that there will be immediately immense importations of Japanese fans, like the Brummagem watches that are reported in Baltimore; nor is it probable that a line of clippers will at once be established between New Orleans and Nagasaki. The grand result will be practically to break down the wall of partition between the West and those last familiar regions of the East now offering a timid hand to the inhabitants of the New World. It is a characteristic circumstance that the Ambassadors should have carried Fauneuil to Hampton Roads in the Roanoke, a United States ship-of-war. There was not a vessel in all their empire capable of crossing the seas.

We believe not a Chinese junk in the Thames; but a Japanese junk must, for some to come, be an impossible novelty. This indeed illustrates more forcibly, perhaps, the marvellous change which has come over the policy of the court of Jeddo. Hitherto it has been one great object of the law to prevent the people of Japan from leaving their own country. Bottles of guard, and fidelity in the wife, are virtues prompted by a sense of honor, and encouraged by the fear of death—the inevitable doom of the adulteress.

In the family they are in perfect subjection to its male head, in whatever relationship he may stand to them; and on marriage they leave their father's house completely, and are adopted into that of the husband's family. The love of children, and the affection between brothers and sisters, are virtues promptly and strongly developed. In the case of the mother, wife and daughter of Japan are neither the abstracts and household drudges of China, nor the presumed objects of the sacrifices that are to come. Bottles of guard in the case of the non-existence of polygamy is a distinctive feature, which pre-eminently characterizes the Japanese as the most moral and refined of all Eastern nations. The absence of this evil, perhaps, properly speaking, should not be the superior character of the women, but the natural consequence of the greater prevalence of the doctrine of monogamy.

The Japanese women, always excepting the disgusting black teeth of those who are married or of mature age, are, as the word "Hiogo" imported in sending gracefully, they displayed a row of black teeth, set in horribly corroded gums. The married women of Japan enjoy the exclusive privilege of dyeing their teeth, which is done with the following ingredients of excluding fillings of iron and sakee, termed *Obi* or *Cloves*. This compound, no doubt be naturally inferred from its composition, is neither pleasant to the taste nor the smell. It is so corrosive that in applying it to the teeth it is necessary to protect the more delicate structure of the gums and lips, for the latter would be very often obliterated in the process. Even many of the ordinary girls have their teeth dyed at one time into a purple disagreeable spot. In spite of the utmost care the gums become tainted, and lose their ruddy natural tinge. We should think that the practice was hardly conducive to conjugal felicity, and it would naturally inferred that the wife's kisses would be somewhat unsavory of sweetness. This consummation, however, is occasionally lost to the prospective bridegroom, for it is not unfrequently the case that the bride has to negotiate the habit of blacking the teeth upon the popping of the question.

The effects of this disgusting habit are more apparent in the elderly women, which prevails with the Japanese, as after a few years the teeth and decay, thereof painting the lips with rouge. The ruddy glow of the mouth brings out in greater contrast the black teeth, and the effect is ghastly. The rouge of the Japanese ladies, called *Beny*, is made of carthamus safflower, and is prepared in cups of porcelain. It is applied with a camel's hair pencil, and is of a bright color when it is put on thick, a deep violet hue, which is the most prized, is the result.

The young girls are well formed and rather pretty, and have much of that vivacity and softness of manner which is the consequence of dignity, derived from the company's surely high regard in which they are held. In the ordinary mutual intercourse of friends and families, the bow, the kneeling, the kissing and rounds of visiting and ceremonies are kept up as briskly in Japan as the United States.

That the large towns and cities of Japan are densely populated, may be safely enough to suppose, for each seems, unanimity a universal law in all great communities; but it must be said to the credit of the Japanese that, even during the presence of the squadron in the bay of Yeddo, there was none of the usual indication of liveliness on the part of the female sex in their occasional relations with the male inhabitants of the city.

Women in Japan are placed immediately beneath the wants of Europe and the rest of the world of other Asiatic societies. They are at liberty to appear in public, and mingle in the social circles, and their position is far from degraded. The learned writings in Japanese literature are by authoresses; but the law, as is usual, is somewhat behind the age, and the wives of the Mikado are possessed of no legal rights, their testimony even not being admitted in courts of justice.

JAPANESE AND AMERICANS.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The two races, Japanese and Americans, have been brought together, and all have had opportunities of comparing them. Without vanity, we may declare that the Americans are the superiors. But, judging them physically, we discover that the average height of the Americans is four or five inches greater than that of the Japanese, the men of the latter race not exceeding in size the women of America. In muscular development we have a corresponding advantage. In the matter of beauty there can be no question, as the Japanese are confessedly the acknowledged type of perfection, the Circassian standard, while the Japanese are unquestionably of the ugly Mongolian type. There is said to be a race of gigantic stature and gigantic strength, which surpasses our race. But they are distinct and limited in number.

Japanese are not to be daily encountered by us as they are in this country, and they are unquestionably our inferiors.

In intellectual curiosity there is a corresponding inferiority in the Japanese. Beginning with their religion, we find it a compound of superstitions and bigotries, which could be embraced by none except a small number and ignorant people. If we compare it with Christianity, and the latter is as much as possible our profession of education and faith, we cannot but give the preference to the Christian system. The ability of the priests of the religion believed in the greater portion of Americans. Of their intellectual philosophy it is impossible to judge well; but it is intimately mixed with their religion, and partakes largely of its superstitious character. Japanese literature is not to be compared with that of America, since it is limited in its extent, and, so far as we can judge, is not superior to that of the Japanese even in the days of the Saxon Kings. When we think of our great histories of our own and other nations; of our political, theological, and metaphysical writings; of our treatises and essays on every branch of natural science; of our boundless number of educational works, relating to mathematics, to foreign and dead languages; of our thousands of volumes of sermons; of our numerous periodicals and other periodical literature, which, in the form of daily, weekly and monthly papers, find their way into every household; of our light literature, which, though not to be compared with that of the Japanese, with their scanty supply of inferior productions, far below the Americans. The medical and surgical literature of Japan is also very limited, and during the visit of the Embassy to Philadelphia, and it is ascertained that they are far behind us. Such knowledge as they have of these two branches of science, is what they learned from the Dutch years ago. They have made no progress or improvement on what they then learned, while in America there is continual progress and improvement.

The mechanical talent of the Japanese has been the subject of admiration to all who have observed and compared them with the Chinese. They can take apart a watch or a musical instrument, and put it together again with the greatest accuracy of skill. But beyond their ability to repair their various instruments, and their fine swords, there is no further skill exhibited in which they are not excelled by the Chinese. Their ships and steamships, our electric telegraphs, our printing presses, our firearms, our cotton gins, our reaping and mowing machines, and the myriads of mechanical inventions in practical operation all over our States, the simple and rude construction of the Japanese stitch into comparative insignificance. Their painting, sculpture, architecture and music show a degree of inferiority very far removed from that of the American people, who are originality in the fine arts and no invention in the useful.

Where, then, is the advantage of establishing intercourse with such a people? We answer that it is vitally for the Japanese. They will learn from us the beauty and utility of a free government; the blessings of freedom of religion; the advantages of a diffusion of knowledge; they will acquire enlarged and liberal views of many things of which they will gain information concerning government, religion, science or the arts. In all these, they will find that we are far more than a match for the highest of them, and the knowledge they acquire during the visit of the present Embassy should be properly employed, Japan will bless the day when Commodore Perry first landed on their shores and opened the friendly intercourse that has thus far progressed so favorably.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

While one touched in the habits of Japan, by which the superiority of the people to all other oriental nations is clearly manifest, is when the condition of the female sex is not merely treated as a slave. Her position is certainly not so elevated as in those countries under the influence of Christianity, but the mother, wife and daughter of Japan are neither the abstracts and household drudges of China, nor the presumed objects of the sacrifices that are to come. Bottles of guard in the case of the non-existence of polygamy is a distinctive feature, which pre-eminently characterizes the Japanese as the most moral and refined of all Eastern nations. The absence of this evil, perhaps, properly speaking, should not be the superior character of the women, but the natural consequence of the greater prevalence of the doctrine of monogamy.

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In this division, in continued improving, writers have been divided into two classes, the Japanese and the Chinese. The Japanese are the most numerous in the circuits. The following names are given in the list of the members of the Japanese Embassy: Prof. Hamada, K. Hosetta Inoo, M. D., of Albany;

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

The market for Western Exchange is quiet and easy—sales at the latest being made at 1@1¼ per cent. premium. The selling rate at the banks is ¾ per cent. premium. Currency abundant.

GRAIN IN STORE AT BUFFALO.—The following shows the amount of grain in store at the different Elevators in the city, June 18th:

Wheat, bush	1,000
Corn, bush	43,000
Oats, bush	1,000
Barley, bush	1,000
Total Grain, bush	46,000

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
By Lake						
By Canal						
By Railroad						
Total						
Same day last year						
Same day 1858						

Shipped	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
By Lake						
By Canal						
By Railroad						
Total						
Same day last year						
Same day 1858						

In Store	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
Dec. 29						
Jan. 5						
Jan. 12						
Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

Receipts	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
Dec. 29						
Jan. 5						
Jan. 12						
Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

Shipments	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
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Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

Stock	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
Dec. 29						
Jan. 5						
Jan. 12						
Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

Receipts	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
Dec. 29						
Jan. 5						
Jan. 12						
Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

Shipments	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
Dec. 29						
Jan. 5						
Jan. 12						
Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

Stock	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush	Corn, bush	Oats, bush	Rye, bush	Barley, bush
Dec. 1						
Dec. 8						
Dec. 15						
Dec. 22						
Dec. 29						
Jan. 5						
Jan. 12						
Jan. 19						
Jan. 26						
Feb. 2						
Feb. 9						
Feb. 16						
Feb. 23						
March 2						
March 9						
March 16						
March 23						
March 30						
April 6						
April 13						
April 20						
April 27						
May 4						
May 11						
May 18						
May 25						
June 1						
June 8						
June 15						
June 20						

The receipts of Corn to-day were 109,000 bushels, and there were no shipments reported. The market, under this stat ment, opened rath. er dull and buyers insisted on a decline; but on receipt of the New York despatches, holders became stiffer, and would not make ac concessions—the market closing quiet and 1@1½ lost at 46@ 46¼ for No. 2 in store. Only about 85,000 bushels changed hands, at 45c for good New Yellow f. o. b.; 45½@46c for River Mixed f. o. b.; 45c for Canal Mixed off at; 45½@46c for No. 1 in store; 44½@45c for No. 2, and 45@45½c for Rejected. Wheat was in active demand for shipment, and an improvement of 1@2c took place, with sales of about 90,000 bushels, at 91 cts@1.05 for No. 1 Spring in store; 91 c@1 00 for No. 2 Spring in store; and 80@92c for Rejected—the market closing firm, with an active demand at 91 cts@1 04 for No. 2 Spring. Some rye was sold at 65c, and barley—some of good Spring extra being made at 74@75, and medium quarter at 72@73c. Oats were dull and declined 1@2c—sales amounting to 8,000 bushels, in the city for No. 1 in store, and 30c on track. Rye continues quiet—the demand being confined almost entirely to a limited shipping inquiry. Barley is dull, with sales of 27,000 bush at 65@66c. Hops have been quiet and nominal at 15@18c. Butter is almost entirely out of the market, and commands a full price. Cheese is also very scarce and wanted at 10@11c. Eggs are scarce and in good demand at 11c. Lard is steady, with a good inquiry for export and for lard blood. Pork is dull and nominal at $15 50@16 00 for mess, and $14 for No. 1 do.

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FREIGHTS were quiet. Three propellers were engaged on private terms, but understood to be at a decline. A sail vessel, however, was subsequently taken at yesterday's quotations—4c for corn to Buffalo.

NEW YORK—June 17.—Receipts, 5,239 bbls flour, 16,821 bu wheat, 42,909 bu corn, 5,572 bu oats.

NEW ORLEANS—June 16, P. M.—Flour dull and lower, with small sales reported, to meet the wants of the local trade, at $6 00. Corn dull, with no export demand of importance, and prices drooping. Sales of 2,500 bushels mixed at 62@63c for mixed. The receipts are large. Lard is buoyant, and is held at 12½@12¾c, but the demand is quite moderate. Bacon dull and prices nominal. Sugar is steady and in fair demand, at 5c for fully fair. The receipts during the week were 795 hhds, against 1,000 hhds for the previous week. The receipts during the week were 505 bbls flour, unchanged, and selling at $10@16 50 within later for retail parcels. Whisky dull, at 21c for rectified. Groceries dull. Freights dull. Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d; Rosin to Boston at 50c per bbl.

St. Louis, June 18—Receipts, 19,000 bags corn, 3500 bags barley, 13,000 bags wheat, 7,000 bags oats. The Republican of yesterday says:

"With two days' sunshine on the market to-day, there would have been a very large number of wagons in hand and offering. The effect was a further depression in grain, making wheat 2c generally lower, and corn 1c. Most of the wheat offering was poor, and the best sorts were taken to a miller, and off-grade left very moderate in amount, for no demand was to-day over the supply. Corn opened 2c lower, and the offerings were quite enough to prostrate the market in the present very moderate state of demand. But few country wagons came in, and the market was cleared of material concessions in prices by noon. This left trading transactions at 30@32c. Oats also declined. Whisky became steady at 18c, the latter for rectified."

CINCINNATI MARKETS—June 16.—There was a slight advance in flour in New York to-day, which encouraged holders somewhat, but it led to no business. Extras are bought sparingly, as wanted by the trade, at prices ranging from $5 10 to $5 ; superfine is held at $5 for good brands, but it is not saleable at that figure, only of family flour selling at $5 75, and choice do not over $6 50. We did not discover any disposition to press sales, however. Wheat was a shade firmer, at $1 10@1 15 for red, and $1 15 @1 20 for white. Receipts light. Corn in fair demand at 45c. Shelled declined to 45@ 48 for mixed. Oats, under large receipts, declined to 27@28c. Provisions were quiet but very firm—a lot of 50 kegs bacon shoulders, delivered at Richmond, Ind., sold at 10c—the latter for a part of the lot. Sales of 100 bbls clear sides, on the spot, sold at 10@10½—the latter for a part of the lot. Sales of 50 bbls shoulders sold at 8c. Buyers are not disposed to pay over the over figures, but holders are mostly very firm at 9½ and 10. Sales of 200 bbls mess pork are held at 15 cash, and Mess Pork at $16@16 25 cash, and some three Lard 11½ has been re-sold, and some at 11¾. Sugars are unchanged at 5@6c. Prices barely sustained at 11@11½. Groceries neglected. The demand is fair and prices are firm. Whisky was steady at 17½.

Widower Receipts.

The receipts at 11 towns of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the 48 week of June in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Year.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
Jan. 1 to June 19	1859	1,000	49,000	1,000	
	1858	1,000	49,000	1,000	

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

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Smutting Machines,

Bolting Conical Reels,

Bolting Conical Reels,

Bolting Conical Reels